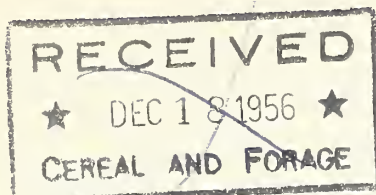


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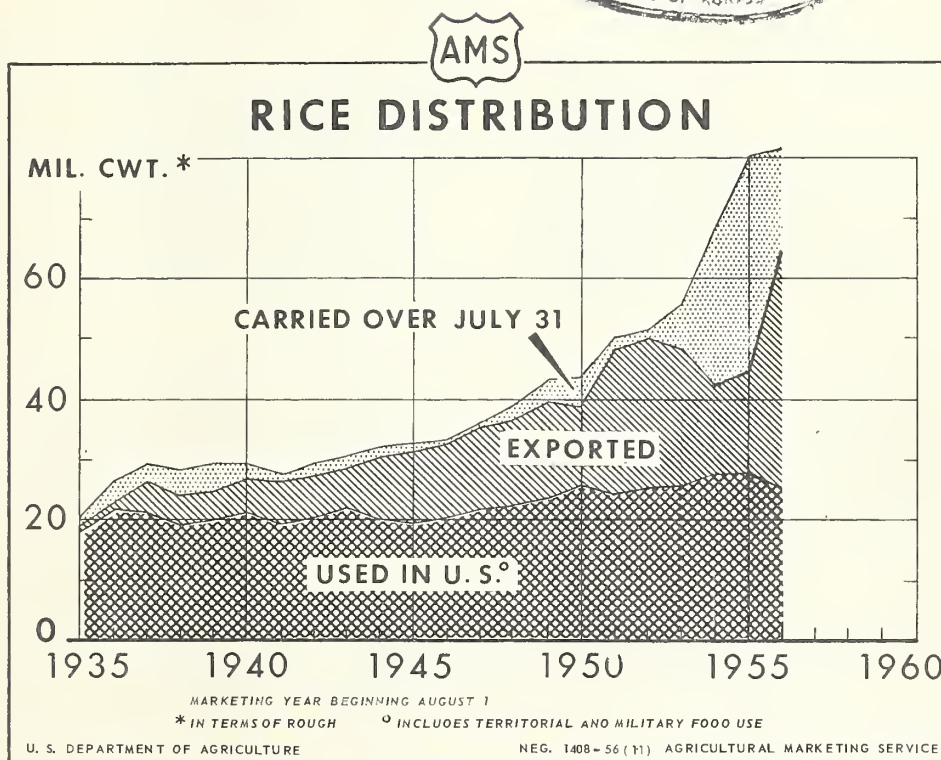
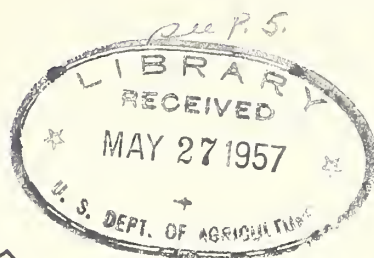
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The RICE SITUATION

RS- 1



1957 OUTLOOK ISSUE
FOR RELEASE NOV. 29, 1956, A. M.

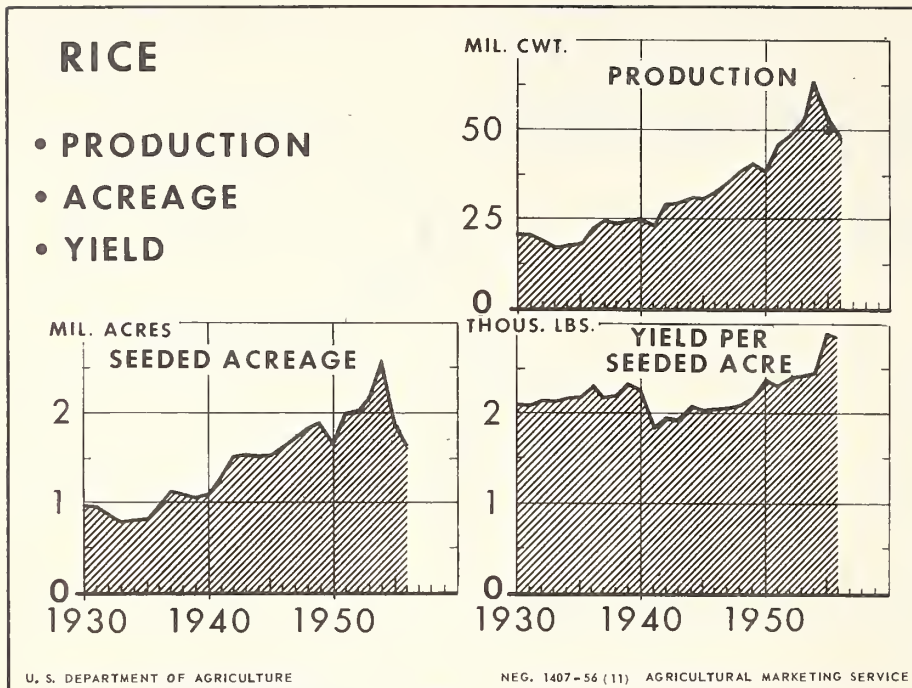


Greatly increased rice exports in prospect are expected to reduce materially the record carryover of rice by the end of the 1956-57 marketing year. The carryover on August 1, 1956 was estimated at about 34.6 million cwt. (shown on chart as 1955-56 year-end carryover), which together with the 1956 crop, estimated in November at about 46.3 million cwt., and imports of about 0.3 million results in total supplies of 81.2 million cwt., the highest on record.

The prospective increase in United States rice exports (mostly under the P. L. 480 program for foreign currency) is possible because surpluses, which accumulated in other exporting countries during 1954-55, have now largely been eliminated.

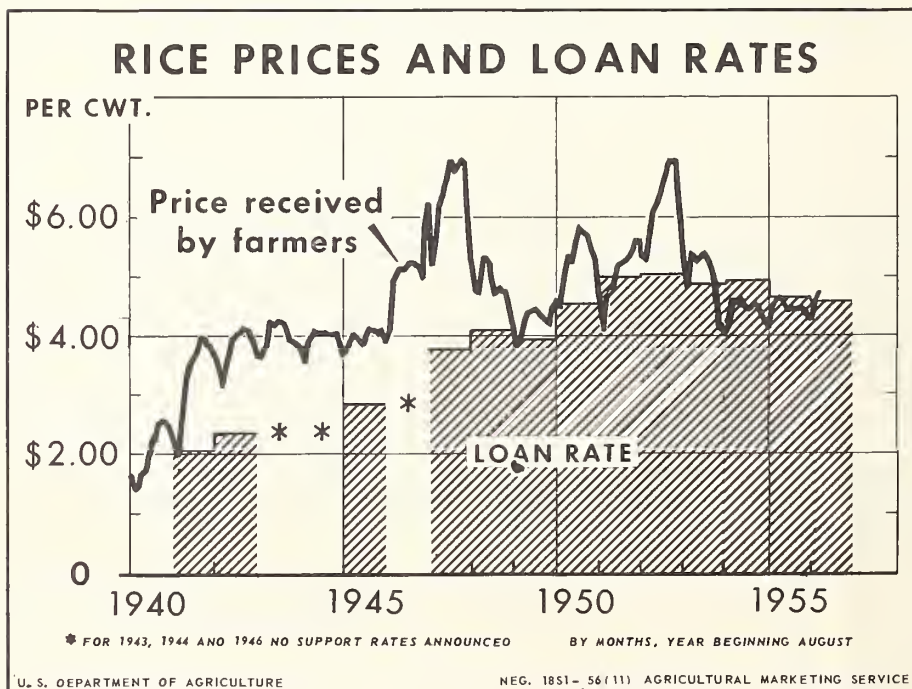
With domestic disappearance in 1956-57 expected to total about 25.7 million cwt., the carryover at the end of the 1956-57 marketing year may be reduced to about 17 million cwt.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



United States rice production increased from less than 25 million cwt. prior to World War II to a record level of 64.2 million cwt. in 1954. This increase was in response to higher prices caused by increased export demand for United States rice, a situation resulting from war and postwar disruption in production and export availabilities in other countries.

In 1952, supplies in other countries began to increase. This reduced United States exports beginning in 1953-54, causing surpluses to accumulate; and this in turn made acreage controls necessary. As a result, production has been reduced in the past 2 years.



Except for 1951 and 1954, season average prices received by farmers for rice have exceeded support levels in every year since the support programs

were started in 1941. In 1956-57 they are expected to average slightly above the \$4.57 national average support rate.

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T H E R I C E S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 23, 1956

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SUMMARY

The United States rice situation has improved greatly over the last 6 months. Prospects now are that sharply increased exports during the 1956-57 marketing year will reduce the carryover from the record 34.6 million cwt. (rough basis) on hand August 1, 1956 to about 17 million cwt. on August 1, 1957. The increase in exports is made possible by the fact that exporting countries have largely disposed of the surpluses that accumulated during 1953-54 and 1954-55 by reducing prices.

Practically all of the rice acquired by the CCC from previous crops has now been committed for export and domestic use through a combination of Government programs. Moreover, it is probable that most of the rice from the 1956 crop delivered under the price support program to CCC will be readily committed. The quantity of rice actually loaded for export in 1956-57 will

depend on the availability of ships. If shipping is not extremely limited, exports in the neighborhood of 38 million cwt. (rough basis) appear probable. This would be sufficient to cut the carryover in half by the end of the 1956-57 marketing year.

The total supply of rice in the United States for 1956-57 is estimated at 81.2 million cwt., which exceeds the previous 1955-56 record of 80.5 million. The supply includes the 1956 crop, estimated as of November 1, at 46.3 million cwt., the 34.6 million cwt. carryover and imports of about 0.3 million. Domestic disappearance is expected to total about 25.7 million cwt., well below the 28.3 million of 1955-56 because of a likely reduction in use of rice by brewers and also because a smaller quantity will be ground and sold for feed. In 1955-56, feed use was encouraged by a Government program. The 1956 disappearance is expected to be about the same as the 1950-54 average.

The average price received by farmers for rice in mid-October 1956 was \$4.71, which was above the support level of \$4.57. It was also above the average price of \$4.56 in mid-September, higher than the \$4.29 in mid-August, and also above the \$4.60 in mid-October 1955. For 1956-57 as a whole, prices to farmers are expected to average a little above the support level. As of October 15, farmers had placed a total of 2.2 million cwt. of 1956-crop rice under support, compared with 2.6 million cwt. of 1955-crop rice a year earlier. On October 1, CCC owned a total of 21.7 million cwt. (rough rice equivalent), practically all of which was committed for export under the P. L. 480 program.

On November 20, the Secretary of Agriculture determined that the "certificate" or "two-price" marketing program for rice authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1956 will not be in effect for the 1957 crop. At the same time, he announced the 1957 crop acreage allotment, marketing quota and price support programs. The national acreage allotment was proclaimed at 1,652,596 acres, the minimum permitted by law. The minimum national average support price was announced at \$4.43. This is 80 percent of parity and compares with \$4.57 for the 1956 crop, which was 82½ percent of parity. The date for the rice referendum to determine producer approval or disapproval of marketing quotas was set for December 11, 1956.

Assuming that about 200 thousand acres are placed in the Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank, and allowing for underplanting of farm acreage allotments, about 1,425,000 acres may be planted in 1957. The estimated planted acreage would produce a crop of about 41.3 million cwt., assuming yields at the 1955 level of 29.0 cwt. This is a little higher than in 1956 when low yields in Texas, due to shortage of water, reduced the national average. The 1956 crop was 46.3 million and the record crop was 64.2 in 1954.

United States exports in the 1957-58 marketing year will be much less than in 1956-57. With a crop of 41 million cwt. in 1957 and a carryover of around 17 million cwt. the total supply would be about 58 million cwt., far below this year's total of 81.2 million. With domestic use likely to hold at around 25 million cwt., only 33 million cwt. would be available for export and carryover, compared with the 38 million cwt. expected to be exported

in 1956-57. The P. L. 480 program which provides for sale of rice and other farm commodities for foreign currency expires June 30, 1957. However, there probably will be some rice committed for export in 1956-57 which will actually be shipped in 1957-58. This plus commercial exports probably would be sufficient to result in some further reduction in the carryover by August 1, 1958.

World rice production in 1956-57 is expected to reach a new high record. World rice acreage in 1956 increased 2 percent over last year's previous record, and so far weather has been generally favorable for production. Total output of rough rice in 1956-57 is forecast at 4,318 million cwt., as compared with the previous record of 4,240 million cwt. the preceding season. This estimate is 10 percent above the 1950-54 average and 22 percent above the 1945-49 average.

It is planned to publish this Rice Situation at least once each year. For those who wish to receive future issues it will be necessary to mail in your name and address. (See last page.)

While this is the first issue of the Rice Situation in its present form, issues of a similar publication were published in 1941 and 1942, but these were discontinued because of the war. In the interim, the rice situation and outlook has been carried in special issues of the Wheat Situation and summary statements in the Demand and Price Situation.

THE RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Prior to World War II, United States rice production was less than 25 million cwt., and for 7 years after the war ended, there was a great scarcity of rice and a corresponding rise in prices. This resulted from wartime and postwar disruptions which reduced production and export availabilities in important rice producing countries. Production in the United States increased rapidly and continued to increase until 1954. (However, United States rice production still represents only about 1 percent of the world total.) Table 13 shows acreage, yield and production, 1929 to 1956.

In 1952 the world rice situation began to change, as export supplies became more abundant. This generally was brought about by unusually favorable growing conditions and expanded acreage planted to rice, both in importing and exporting countries. By the fall of 1953, prices of rice in world trade began to move downward from record levels reached in 1952-53.

Table 1.- Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1937-57 1/

Year beginning August	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks		
	Begin- ning stocks	Farm produc- tion 2/	Imports 3/	Total 4/	Domestic		Exports	Total	Total
					Food 5/	Industry 6/	Feed and seed		
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1937	3,712	24,040	1,311	29,257	16,044	3,578	1,724	21,346	26,110
1938	3,147	23,628	1,018	28,221	14,895	2,870	1,442	19,207	23,974
1939	4,247	24,328	649	29,765	15,752	2,779	1,515	20,046	24,530
1940	5,235	24,495	334	29,745	16,471	2,944	1,723	21,138	26,789
1941	2,956	23,095	126	26,690	15,187	2,451	1,933	19,571	26,123
1942	567	29,082	136	29,552	16,017	2,278	1,971	20,266	27,227
1943	2,325	29,264	77	30,213	16,619	2,747	1,950	21,316	28,385
1944	1,828	30,974	7/	31,762	14,925	3,155	1,923	20,003	30,204
1945	1,558	30,704	127	32,339	14,120	3,439	2,056	19,615	31,084
1946	1,255	32,538	9	33,051	15,491	2,530	2,143	20,164	32,455
1947	596	35,261	27	35,842	15,170	4,572	2,297	22,039	35,094
1948	748	38,328	53	38,975	15,346	4,307	2,439	22,092	36,470
1949	2,505	40,789	62	43,116	16,585	4,724	2,114	23,423	39,647
1950	3,469	38,845	787	43,379	18,252	4,866	2,575	25,693	38,860
1951	4,519	46,121	542	50,219	16,756	4,750	2,615	24,121	48,179
1952	2,040	48,271	350	51,758	17,750	4,577	2,794	25,121	50,243
1953	1,515	52,918	417	56,018	17,950	4,560	3,254	25,764	48,472
1954	7,546	64,248	64	68,658	18,000	5,700	3,873	27,573	41,958
1955 8/	26,700	53,599	190	80,841	18,200	6,000	4,154	28,354	46,241
1956 9/	34,600	46,290	300	81,190	18,300	5,000	2,390	25,690	64,190
1957 10/	17,000	41,325	100	58,425	18,400	5,000	2,025	25,425	43,425

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 2/ Includes estimates of production in minor States of Missouri, South Carolina, North Carolina, Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Tennessee and Oklahoma, beginning 1945. 3/ Consists mostly of broken rice. 4/ Adjusted to equal total distribution. 5/ Includes shipments to territories and military food use. 6/ Primarily for beer production. 7/ Less than 500 hundred-weight. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Tentative estimates. 10/ Projected.

Prior to the 1953 crop, carryover stocks in the United States were not excessive. But in 1954 there was a large carryover of 7.5 million cwt. from the record large 1953 crop. With still another record crop and reduced exports, the carryover in 1955, mostly from the 1954 crop, was sharply higher, amounting to about 26.7 million cwt. In view of these heavy accumulations, acreage allotments and marketing quotas were proclaimed for the 1955 rice crop. Quotas became effective following a referendum in which 90.2 percent of rice farmers voted in favor of quotas (15,911 in favor and 1,736 against). With the second largest crop of record produced in 1955, the carryover jumped to 34.6 million cwt. on August 1, 1956. Again marketing quotas were proclaimed and became effective following a favorable vote of 84.6 percent of the rice farmers (9,008 in favor and 1,637 against).

United States domestic disappearance, including shipments to its Territories, increased from 20 million cwt. in 1946-47 to 28 million in 1955-56 (table 1). Use by brewers and for seed and feed increased more than for food. Consumption of rice for food advanced largely because of the rise in population rather than an increase in per capita consumption. In recent years, domestic disappearance has accounted for about half of the production. Exports of rice from the United States reached a record level of 25.1 million cwt. in 1952-53. In 1953-54 they fell to 22.7 million and in 1954-55 to 14.4, then rose to 17.9 in 1955-56. Table 6 shows United States exports by countries of destination for the past 4 years with comparisons.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC RICE SITUATION

Record Large Carryover Being Reduced by Large Exports

Prospects for greatly increased rice exports in 1956-57 are expected to reduce materially the record large carryover by the end of the current marketing year. The carryover at the beginning of the 1956-57 year (August 1, 1956) was estimated at about 34.6 million cwt. Two years earlier it had been only 7.5 million cwt. and the 1950-54 average was 3.8 million cwt. The sharp increase reflects two of the largest rice crops in our history.

The carryover at the beginning of this year, together with the crop estimated as of November 1 at 46.3 million cwt. and imports of about 0.3 million, which are mostly of broken rice, results in total supplies of about 81.2 million cwt. (table 1). This is the highest on record, exceeding the previous record of 80.8 million cwt. in 1955-56. In spite of the 11 million cwt. drop in production that resulted from a sharp reduction in acreage, the carryover was substantially higher on August 1, 1956 than a year earlier.

Domestic disappearance is expected to total about 25.7 million cwt., well below the 28.3 million in 1955-56, reflecting smaller quantities likely to be used by brewers and smaller amounts ground and sold as feed, a measure undertaken to reduce the large supplies in 1955-56, and about the same as the 1950-54 average.

Prospects for greatly increased exports in 1956-57 are possible because of a material change in the world rice situation. Surpluses which accumulated in 1953-54 and 1954-55 throughout exporting countries have now been largely disposed of. This disposition by foreign countries was accomplished by reducing prices to the level at which it was possible to sell the accumulated stocks of rice. Through a combination of various programs, practically all of the rice owned by the CCC has now been committed for export or domestic use. Moreover, it is likely that all of the deliveries under the price support program to CCC next spring will be readily committed for export. The quantity of rice that will actually be loaded for export before August 1, 1957 will depend upon the availability of ships. Exports in the neighborhood of 38.5 million cwt. appear possible in the absence of great shipping difficulties. On this basis, the carryover on August 1, 1957 could be reduced to about 17.0 million cwt.

Per Capita Consumption Continues
at About Same Level for Four
Years; Up From 1947-51 Average

Food use of rice in the United States in 1955-56 totaled 12.62 million cwt. of milled rice (18.2 million cwt. in rough rice equivalent). This consists of (1) consumption in continental United States of 8.83 million cwt. (table 15), of which 0.50 was contributed to school lunches and other welfare use; (2) shipments to Territories of the United States, 3.68 million and (3) military food use at home and abroad, 0.11 million cwt..

The consumption in continental United States in 1955-56 amounted to 5.3 pounds per capita, the same as in the previous 3 years. This is above the 5.1-pound average in the five years previous to these (1947-51) and the 4.9-pound average in 1942-46. The total quantity of rice used in continental United States has been increasing only because of the rise in population.

Rice Production Below 1955
but Still Above Average

Production of rice in the 6 more important rice producing States in 1956 was estimated as of November 1 at 46,225,000 cwt. This is 14 percent below last year's production, but about 8 percent above the 1945-54 average.

The yield of 2,885 pounds per harvested acre is 46 pounds below the record high 1955 yield of 2,931, but 631 pounds above average. In the Southern area--Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Missouri--production is estimated at 35.4 million cwt., 17 percent below last year. In California, record yields and a good quality crop were indicated with production at 10.9 million cwt., compared with 11.2 in 1955 and 9.4 in 1945-54.

Production in the minor rice producing States--Arizona, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee--totaled about 65 thousand cwt., slightly below the 67 thousand a year ago. Adding in the production in these States, the total for the United States in 1956 amounts to 46,290,000 cwt. (table 11).

Rice Prices Above Price Support
Levels, But Below Year Ago

The average price received by farmers for rice in mid-October 1956 was \$4.71 per cwt., which was above the support level of \$4.57 (table 13). It was also above the average price of \$4.56 in mid-September 1956, \$4.29 in mid-August 1956, also the \$4.60 in mid-October 1955 (table 2). For 1956-57 as a whole, prices to farmers are expected to average a little above the support level, with some varieties and qualities below price supports. These will largely move into government stocks.

U. S. No. 2 milled Zenith at New Orleans for October averaged \$8.55, 10 cents higher than a month earlier and 20 cents above August (table 2). However, the October price was below the \$8.90 per cwt. a year earlier. The price of U. S. No. 2 milled California Pearl at San Francisco in October averaged \$7.70, which was below the \$8.05 in September, the \$8.10 in August and also below the \$8.40 in October a year ago.

The 1956 national average support price to growers of \$4.57 per cwt. of rough rice 1/ compares with \$4.66 for the 1955 crop. Farmers had placed a total of 2.2 million cwt. of 1956-crop rice under support as of October 15, compared with 2.6 million cwt. of 1955-crop rice on the same date a year earlier. The quantities placed under support through October 15 in four States for which reports were available in thousand cwt., compared with the same period last year, given in parenthesis, were as follows: Texas, 1,802 (2,260); Louisiana, 304 (292); Arkansas 71 (60) and Mississippi, 13 (1).

On August 1, 1956, CCC owned almost 25 million cwt. of rice in rough rice equivalent (table 14). This August 1 CCC stocks consisted of the following in million cwt.: Rough rice, 8.9 and milled rice 11.2 (16.1 rough equivalent) made up of heads, 11.0 and second heads, 0.2. On October 1, CCC owned a total of 21.7 million cwt., rough rice equivalent, practically all of which had been committed for export. On August 1, 1955 CCC held 16.7 million cwt., little of which was committed.

1/ The support level was 82½ percent of the July 15, 1956 parity, in line with the President's farm message of April 16, announcing administrative measures to increase farm income. The price support program for the 1956 crop is being carried out through price support loans and purchase agreements as under past programs. These are available through January 31, 1957. The loans in California and Arizona mature April 30, 1957, and in other States March 18, unless an earlier date is announced by the CCC. Intention to deliver rice under purchase agreements must be filed within a 30-day period ending on maturity date. To be eligible for price support, producers must be in compliance with rice acreage allotments.

Table 2.- Rice: Average price received by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1944-56

Year beginning August	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Average
Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1944	3.78	3.53	3.93	4.00	4.07	4.02	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.02	4.02	3.93
1945	3.67	3.73	3.96	4.04	4.09	3.91	3.84	4.09	4.09	4.09	4.02	4.07	3.98
1946	3.87	4.09	4.89	5.11	5.13	5.11	5.24	5.24	5.18	5.18	4.93	5.82	5.00
1947	6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	5.57
1948	5.33	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.69	4.69	4.73	4.73	4.73	4.88	4.88
1949	4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	4.10
1950	4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	5.09
1951	4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	6.70	5.95	4.82
1952	5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.95	5.87
1953	5.31	4.82	5.37	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.34	5.21	5.01	4.85	4.19	4.14	5.19
1954	4.06	4.23	4.60	4.57	4.64	4.51	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.46	4.35	4.26	4.57
1955 2/	4.11	4.50	4.60	4.63	4.62	4.43	4.43	4.46	4.44	4.45	4.45	4.39	4.69
1956 2/	4.29	4.56	4.71										
Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for rough rice, 15th of month 1/													
Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled Zenith, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at New Orleans 3/													
Blue rose													
1944	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1945	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1946	6.50	7.30	8.05	8.50	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	13.25	7.05
1947	13.05	11.70	11.30	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.75	12.80	13.70	15.75	16.40	8.80
Zenith													
1947	12.65	10.90	10.90	12.00	12.05	12.55	13.30	12.65	12.50	13.00	15.40	16.15	12.85
1948	9.65	8.80	8.75	9.00	10.20	9.60	9.25	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.80	8.60	9.15
1949	8.15	6.95	6.95	7.60	8.00	8.05	8.00	7.90	7.95	8.00	8.00	8.40	7.85
1950	9.05	8.50	8.90	9.90	9.85	9.95	10.05	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.35	10.40	9.90
1951	9.10	8.30	9.45	9.45	10.05	10.05	10.45	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.85
1952	10.45	10.40	10.55	10.70	10.75	10.75	10.75	12.20	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.00	11.30
1953	9.35	8.60	9.20	9.35	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.25	9.05	8.90	8.60	8.50	9.10
1954	7.45	7.50	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25	10.75	9.50
1955	9.05	8.90	8.90	9.25	9.20	9.10	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.40	8.45	8.85
1956	8.35	8.45	8.55										
Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled California Pearl, U. S. No. 2 (Fancy) at San Francisco docks 3/													
Year beginning October	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Average
Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1944	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1945	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.46
1946	7.94	8.32	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	11.81	11.50	10.32	7.05
1947	9.93	10.82	10.85	11.01	11.60	11.60	11.60	12.33	12.63	12.63	11.95	11.23	9.23
1948	7.84	8.13	9.13	9.13	9.25	9.06	8.72	8.53	8.22	7.97	7.95	7.78	11.51
1949	7.10	7.15	7.37	7.38	7.37	7.06	7.03	7.05	7.22	8.08	8.74	8.46	7.49
1950	8.34	8.90	9.00	9.18	9.28	9.28	9.28	9.21	9.18	9.28	9.13	8.85	9.07
1951	8.50	8.45	8.85	9.15	9.50	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.33
1952	9.80	9.95	9.95	10.30	10.70	12.00	12.15	12.15	12.10	11.70	10.55	9.05	10.87
1953	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.15	9.35	9.25	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15	8.55	9.08
1954	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.60	8.60	8.45	9.45	8.45	8.45	8.50
1955	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.10	8.05	8.20
1956	7.70												

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages, and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Data from Grain Division, AMS.

Except for 1951 and 1954, season average prices received by farmers for rice have exceeded support-price levels in every year since the support programs were started in 1941. Table 13 shows annual loan rates and season average prices, as well as quantities owned by CCC, quantities placed under price support, and deliveries to CCC, 1940-56.

DOMESTIC RICE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND OUTLOOK FOR 1957

Two-Price Marketing Program Deferred

On November 20, the Secretary of Agriculture determined that the "certificate" or "two-price" marketing program for rice will not be in effect for the 1957 crop. Title V of the Agricultural Act of 1956 authorized a non-mandatory two-price program if the Secretary of Agriculture determined that such a program was administratively feasible and in the best interest of rice producers and the United States.

National Acreage Allotment Proclaimed: Referendum Date and Support Price Set

On November 20, the Secretary of Agriculture also announced the 1957-crop rice acreage allotment, marketing quota and price support programs. The national acreage allotment was proclaimed at 1,652,596 acres, the minimum permitted by law. The minimum national average support price was announced at \$4.43 per cwt., which is 80 percent of the October 15 parity. The date for the rice referendum to determine producer approval or disapproval of quotas was set for December 11, 1956.

Commenting on these actions, Secretary Benson said, "While supplies of rice have been materially reduced through aggressive foreign marketing under various programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the last several months, the supplies are still in excess of anticipated use and require establishing an acreage allotment at the minimum and the proclamation of marketing quota controls for the third successive year. The estimated supply situation, permits setting the support level at 80 percent of current parity."

If marketing quotas are approved in the December 11 referendum, price support will be available to eligible producers at not less than a national average price of \$4.43 per cwt. Individual farm marketing quotas will be the actual production from acreage allotment, as apportioned from State allotments which will be announced very soon. Producers who remain within their acreage allotments will be eligible for price support on their entire production. Growers who exceed their farm acreage allotment will be subject to marketing quota penalties amounting to 50 percent of parity (as of June 15, 1957) per cwt. of their excess production, and none of their production will be eligible for price support.

If marketing quotas are disapproved, there will be no restrictions on rice marketings. Acreage allotments will remain in effect as a condition of eligibility for price support at the 50 percent-of-parity level required by law when quotas are disapproved.

The 1957 Acreage Allotment

The 1957 national acreage allotment of 1,652,596 acres is the minimum fixed by law and is the same as the final allotted acreage for the 1956 rice crop (table 10). This compares with the 1955 allotment of 1,928,334 acres. If the 1957 allotment had been determined on the basis of the supply formula, the 1957 acreage would have been reduced to 1,197,802 acres (2/ item 9).

The national allotment with a yield of 29.0 cwt. per planted-acre will produce a crop of about 41,325,000 cwt. after allowance for acreage placed in the Acreage and Conservation Reserves of the Soil Bank. This added to the estimated August 1, 1957 carryover of 17,000,000 cwt. would make a total supply of more than 58 million cwt., which is more than estimated domestic consumption and exports during the coming 1957-58 marketing year.

The national acreage allotment will be apportioned among the 13 rice-producing States in the same proportion as they shared in the total acreage allotted in 1956. 3/ Individual farm allotments will reflect varying plantings during the five-year base period.

2/ Table 3.- Rice, rough: Determination of National Acreage Allotment for the 1957 crop, under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended

	<u>Thousand cwt.</u>
1. Estimated domestic consumption, 1956-57	25,690
2. Estimated exports in 1957-58	18,000
3. Sum of items 1 and 2	43,690
4. Allowance for carryover (10% of item 3)	4,369
5. Normal supply* (item 3 plus item 4)	<u>48,059</u>
6. Estimated carryover on August 1, 1957	17,000
7. Production needed in 1957 (item 5 minus item 6)	31,059
	<u>Pounds</u>
8. National average yield per planted acre, 1952-56	2,593
	<u>Acres</u>
9. Indicated national acreage allotment for 1957 (item 7 divided by item 8)	1,197,802
10. Minimum national acreage allotment for 1957	1,652,596

*Normal supply for allotment purposes is for the marketing year commencing in the calendar year for which the national acreage allotment is determined.

3/ The apportionment of the 1957 national acreage allotment is as follows: Louisiana, 474,863; Texas, 422,185; Arkansas, 398,890; California, 299,674; Mississippi, 46,660; Missouri, 4,578; South Carolina, 2,846; Florida, 956; Tennessee, 517; Arizona, 229; Oklahoma, 149; North Carolina, 29; Illinois, 20, with reserve of 1,000, totals 1,652,596 acres.

Rice Marketing Quota and Referendum

Under provisions of law, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to proclaim not later than December 31, marketing quotas for rice for the coming crop whenever the total supply for the preceding marketing year exceeds the normal supply by more than 10 percent. The total supply of rice for 1957 marketing quota determination is 58.1 percent above the normal supply (4/ item 11) and 43.7 percent above the marketing quota level (4/ item 12).

At least two-thirds of the producers voting in the referendum December 11 must approve quotas for the 1957 crop before they can be put into effect. Eligibility to vote and locations of polling places will be made available by county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices in the 13-State area in which rice is grown. Producers will be notified of their farm acreage allotments before the referendum.

4/ Table 4.- Rice, rough: Determination of percentage that 1956-57 supply is of normal supply and of the marketing quota level, under provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended

	<u>Thousand cwt.</u>
1. Estimated domestic consumption, 1955-56, adjusted*	25,854
2. Estimated exports, 1956-57, adjusted**	20,832
3. Sum of items 1 and 2	<u>46,686</u>
4. Allowance for carryover (10% of item 3)	<u>4,669</u>
5. Normal supply (for marketing quota determination) (item 3 plus item 4)	51,355
6. Marketing quota level (110% of item 5)	56,490
7. Carryover on August 1, 1956	34,600
8. Estimated production in 1956	46,290
9. Estimated imports in 1956-57	<u>300</u>
10. Total supply in 1956-57 (sum of items 7, 8 and 9)	<u>81,190</u>
	<u>Percent</u>
11. Percent supply is of normal supply (item 10 divided by item 5)	158.1
12. Percent supply is of marketing quota level (item 10 divided by item 6)	143.7

*Adjusted to exclude 1 million cwt. used by brewing industry, which was unusually large in 1955-56 due to prevailing low price for brewers rice in relation to prices for corn grits, and to exclude 1.5 million cwt. rough rice ground for feed and largely exported but which is carried in the utilization figures as domestically fed since the exports of such rice is not reported separately by the Bureau of Census.

**Adjusted to reflect average exports during 1951-55. Exports for 1956-57 are unusually large due to heavy movement under the 480 program.

The 1957 Rice Price Support

If marketing quotas are approved by producers, price support will be available to eligible rice producers at a national average rate of not less than \$4.43 per cwt., which is 80 percent of the October 15, 1956 parity price of \$5.54 per cwt. The 80 percent-of-parity support level is set in accordance with provisions of law providing for a variable support level on the basis of the estimated supply of rice. (This range is from 75 to 90 percent of parity.) The supply of rice for the 1957-58 marketing year is now estimated at 121.6 percent of the normal supply (5/ Item 10). This indicates a minimum support level of 80 percent of parity (5/ Item 11).

The minimum support rate of \$4.43 per cwt. for 1957-crop rice will not be reduced but will be increased if a combination of the rice parity price as of August 1, 1957 (the beginning of the marketing year) and the supply percentage as of that date indicate a higher level of support.

The price support program for the 1957 crop will be carried out through loans and purchase agreements as under past programs. Loans and purchase agreements will be available through January 31, 1958. The loans mature April 30, 1958 in California and Arizona and on March 17 in other States unless an earlier date is approved by the Department.

The support rate for 1956-crop rice is \$4.57 per cwt., 82 1/2 percent of parity; for the 1955-crop rice, it was \$4.66 per cwt., 85 percent of parity; and for 1954-crop rice, \$4.92 per cwt., 90 percent of parity.

5/ Table 5.--Rice, rough: Determination of the minimum price support level for the 1957 crop, under provisions of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended

	<u>Thousand cwt.</u>
1. Estimated domestic consumption, 1956-57	25,690
2. Estimated exports in 1957-58	18,000
3. Sum of items 1 and 2	<u>43,690</u>
4. Allowance for carryover (10% of item 3)	4,369
5. Normal supply* (item 3 plus item 4)	<u>48,059</u>
6. Estimated carryover August 1, 1957	17,000
7. Estimated production in 1957	41,325
8. Estimated imports in 1957-58	100
9. Estimated total supply in 1957-58	<u>58,425</u>
10. Percent supply is of normal supply (item 9 divided by item 5)	121.6 pct.
11. Price support level if supply percentage is more than 120 but not more than 122	80

*Same as in the determination of acreage allotments in table 3.

Production Expected to Be
Reduced in 1957

Assuming that about 200 thousand acres are placed in the Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank, and allowing for underplanting of farm acreage allotments, about 1,425,000 acres may be planted in 1957. The estimated planted acreage would produce a crop of about 41.3 million cwt., assuming yields at the 1955 level of 29.0 cwt. This is a little higher than in 1956 when low yields in Texas, due to shortage of water, reduced the national average. The 1956 crop was 46.3 million and the record crop was 64.2 in 1954. A crop of 41.3 million cwt. would be smaller than probable disappearance and result in some further reduction in carryover.

THE WORLD RICE SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

1956 World Rice Trade Up Substantially;
May Continue at High Level in 1957 6/

World trade in rice in the 1956 calendar year continued to show a gain in volume as was the case in the preceding years starting with 1953. (See table 7.) While final figures are not available for 1956, undoubtedly the increase during the past year will be more substantial than previous ones. Several factors contributed to the gain in world trade in rice: (1) Consumption has been increased in many areas in response to the downward price adjustments that have occurred in world rice prices from 1954 on. In Japan, consumption of rice appears to have gained relative to the intake of other cereals. (2) Importing countries apparently are satisfied for the moment that rice prices have about reached a stable position and have started to build up larger government controlled stocks. (3) Indonesia and Pakistan, because of reduced domestic crops resulting from weather conditions, have had to import large volumes of rice. (4) Barter transactions with Iron Curtain countries have accounted for significant tonnage to areas where, during the past decades, trade in rice has been insignificant. (5) Large sales of United States rice for foreign currencies under Title I of Public Law 480 helped swell the total.

All of these factors may not continue to maintain world rice trade at high levels. Even their temporary effect was offset to a considerable extent by the fact that the gains in trade were being made at the same time that Japan, the largest single importer of rice under normal conditions, had two record rice crops in succession. The Japanese import of rice in 1956 and probably in 1957 will reflect this condition, and total trade will be lower in total as a result. The Japanese have reduced imports from the United States more than those from other sources. On the other hand, a factor favoring United States exports is the fact that world stocks of surplus rice will have largely been liquidated by the beginning of 1957.

6/ This section and those on stocks and prices which follow were prepared by Dexter V. Rivenburgh, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 6.- Rice, milled equivalent: United States exports to specified countries, averages 1945-55, annual 1952-55

Country of destination	Year beginning August					
	Average 1945-49	Average 1950-55	1952	1953	1954	1955 ^{1/}
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	403	523	601	633	560	397
British Honduras	13	20	3	17	33	35
British West Indies	97	34	81	6	5	8
Cuba	4,923	5,021	4,876	4,755	3,391	2,927
El Salvador	0	2/	2/	2/	2/	44
Haiti	3	27	2	2	124	5
Netherlands Antilles	9	36	41	53	38	28
Bolivia	12	3	6	5	0	191
Colombia	1	104	2/	314	205	13
Venezuela	76	187	86	215	84	32
Other countries	84	23	7	27	35	148
Total	5,621	5,978	5,703	6,027	4,475	3,828
Europe:						
Austria	63	5	0	4	23	5
Belgium and Luxembourg	73	187	52	206	460	298
France	11	2/	2/	0	2/	78
Greece	109	104	2/	11	5	2
Western Germany	14	14	2/	29	38	53
Netherlands	3	17	0	12	71	31
Sweden	2/	15	2/	1	72	8
Switzerland	32	52	38	57	53	22
Other countries	33	26	10	20	92	5
Total	338	420	100	340	814	502
Asia:						
Ceylon	0	278	647	0	0	0
India	2/	2/	1	0	0	215
Indochina	2/	2/	0	0	0	220
Indonesia	646	582	1,100	0	0	516
Korea, Republic of	98	3/1,663	3/4,631	3/590	2/	1
Japan	279	4,484	3,999	8,538	4,125	2,383
China	796	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	2/	0	0	0	2,653
Ryukyu Islands	0	123	616	0	0	0
Philippine Islands	1,136	19	2/	3/	25	28
Saudi Arabia	80	120	138	130	136	75
Other countries	60	46	183	25	11	38
Total	3,095	7,315	11,315	2,283	4,297	6,129
Total Oceania	5	14	19	17	19	39
Liberia	36	81	22	67	219	276
French West Africa	0	2/	0	0	0	625
Other Africa	1	5	2/	6	10	21
Other ^{4/}	0	4	0	8	14	26
Total world	9,096	13,817	17,159	15,748	9,848	5/11,446

^{1/} Preliminary.^{2/} Less than 500 cwt.^{3/} Adjusted to include all Government programs.^{4/} Starting with January 1954, "other" includes shipments valued at less than \$500 each.^{5/} Does not include exports by welfare organizations estimated at about 900,000 cwt. or ground rough rice sold by CCC for export as animal feed.

Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

Barter trade, particularly with communist countries, is likely to continue to absorb supplies from the 1956 crop throughout 1957, and so it is possible that total world trade in rice may continue at high postwar levels. However, world trade is not likely to equal that of 1956 unless a large United States volume of rice already committed under Public Law 480 programs remains unshipped as of January 1, 1957.

Exports from the United States during the 1955-56 marketing year, when adjusted to include rough rice ground and exported as animal feed and for the substantial quantities of milled rice distributed throughout the world by charitable organizations (Section 416), amounted to 13,089 thousand cwt., milled rice basis. That was only about 730 thousand cwt. below the average exports of the 5-year period, ended July 31, 1955, which included the record exports of 1952 and 1953. The total exports for 1955-56 would have been much higher except for shortage in shipping. Bottoms were not available to move large commitments of rice made to Indonesia and Pakistan in the spring of 1956.

Commercial exports of United States rice in 1955-56 were at their lowest point in years, and probably did not exceed 5.7 million cwt., milled rice basis. This resulted from the fact that most of the rice moving into international trade was sold at prices around 50 percent of United States parity levels. United States commercial exports were largely limited to quality grades and to traditional markets. The continual rise in ocean freight rates also worked to the disadvantage of United States producers, particularly in Far Eastern markets. However, the total number of countries to which American rice was exported rose materially during the year. (See table 6.)

As a result of the large unshipped commitments as of August 1, 1956 and the PL 480 agreement entered into with India at the beginning of the current marketing season, practically all rice held in inventory by CCC from the 1953 -1954- 1955 crops has now been shipped or committed. It may be possible to commit most of the rice taken over next spring by CCC from the 1956 crop, although shipping conditions probably will prevent exports of a substantial part of committed rice prior to the end of the marketing year, July 31, 1957.

While the great surplus of last year has been, or is in the process of being, liquidated, it is unlikely that commercial exports in 1957 will be a great deal higher than those for 1956. The key to this is largely Japan. If Japan does not purchase United States rice during 1957 because of her domestic stocks buildup from the record production of 1955 and 1956, little chance is seen for a material increase in our commercial trade volume. Should Japan resume purchases under the next year's budget (April-March), United States commercial exports could rise by 2-4 million cwt. Trade with Cuba and other Western Hemisphere areas and European destinations are likely to be higher, but the increase in any case would not offset Japan.

Table 7.- Rice, in terms of milled: Exports from principal world areas, calendar years, averages 1936-50, annual 1952-55

Area	Average 1936-40	Average 1946-50	1952	1953	1954 1/	1955 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Asia:						
Burma	6,504	2,147	2,924	2,138	3,220	3,743
Thailand	2,920	1,919	3,148	2,946	2,608	2,708
Indochina	3,233	247	497	446	850	245
Taiwan	1,427	51	232	131	80	419
Iran	59	46	137	108	140	70
Other countries	2/2,379	119	586	795	748	3/1,239
Total	16,522	4,529	7,524	6,564	7,646	8,424
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	235	962	1,762	1,735	1,225	1,138
Brazil	83	321	379	6	0	5
British Guiana	34	51	62	89	83	115
Ecuador	26	126	125	72	43	46
Other countries	36	122	84	231	104	91
Total	414	1,582	2,412	2,133	1,455	1,395
Europe:						
Italy	336	183	607	537	434	374
Spain	12	4/	126	122	133	110
Portugal	4/	4	49	24	2	4/
Other countries	0	0	2	46	2	6
Total	348	187	784	729	571	490
Africa:						
Egypt	279	548	35	1	107	409
Madagascar	15	4	90	99	33	98
Other countries	16	29	34	44	46	53
Total	310	581	159	144	186	560
Australia:	30	61	54	79	71	96
World total	17,624	6,940	10,933	9,649	9,929	10,965

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes 1,427 million pounds from Korea.

3/ Includes 645 million pounds from Communist China as reported in statistics of importing countries, and exports of 481 million pounds from Pakistan.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Bureau of the Census.

Foreign Market Stabilized by Great Reduction in Surplus Stocks

World stocks of rice as of December 31, 1956 will be the lowest of the last four years. There will be no surplus stocks (distinguished as being above normal working stocks) in Asia. Thailand will be down to working stocks, while Burma will have unfilled commitments which will have to be carried over and filled after January 1, 1957 from current 1956-crop supplies of some 175,000 tons or better, and Pakistan will remain in a net import position. Two years ago the surplus stocks in Asia for these areas were: Thailand, 600,000 tons; Burma, 800,000 tons and Pakistan, 200,000 tons. Therefore, in the course of two marketing years, a total of 1.6 million tons of rice in Asian export countries has been absorbed into the market.

Egyptian supplies from the 1955 crop were all committed by last May. Italy, Spain and Portugal are down to working stocks. In the Western Hemisphere, the United States has non-committed stocks only in commercial channels and no burdensome stocks remain in other countries of the area. It is estimated that two years ago, total world surplus stocks remaining unsold as of the opening of the year amounted to 2.4 million tons. On January 1, 1957, the total is expected to be below 500 thousand tons.

This reduction in exportable stocks means that the rice trade in 1957 will be drawing on supplies produced in 1956. This will reduce export availabilities in the market below 1956, and cannot help but tend to stabilize the the market. For certain grades and varieties, prices may tend to rise and, to the extent that this occurs, United States rice exports will move more freely.

Foreign Prices

The following prices for certain selected grades of milled rice, other than those from the U. S., are shown for the September-October period for the past three years:

Item	Price per 100 pounds			
	1954	1955	1956	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Burma-Small Mills Special (42%)	6.25	5.25	1/4.50	
Thailand (20%)	6.10	5.48	2/5.85	
Italy originario (5%)	8.00	6.21	3/6.00	
1/ Medium grain. 2/ Long grain. 3/ Round grain similar to California rice.				

As Thailand was the first country in this group to dispose of surplus rice (January 1, 1956), the increase in the October 1956 quotation may have some significance.

United States Export to be Lower;
But Carryover Also May be Reduced

United States exports in the 1957-58 marketing year will be much less than in 1956-57. With a crop of 41 million cwt. in 1957 and a carryover of around 17 million cwt. the total supply would be about 58 million cwt., far below this year's total of 81.2 million. With domestic use likely to hold at around 25 million cwt., only 33 million cwt. would be available for export and carryover, compared with the 38 million cwt. expected to be exported in 1956-57. The P. L. 480 program which provides for sale of rice and other farm commodities for foreign currency expires June 30, 1957. However, some of the rice committed for export in 1956-57 probably will actually be shipped in 1957-58. This, plus commercial exports probably would be sufficient to result in some further reduction in the carryover by August 1, 1958.

Table 8.- Rice in terms of milled: Imports into principal importing countries, 1952-55, January-June 1955 and 1956

Country	Calendar year			January-June	
	1953	1954	1955	1955	1956
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Indonesia	789	503	279	15	920
India	425	1,442	612	611	67
Pakistan	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	220
Japan	2,379	3,158	2,816	1,539	1,218
Malaya	1,205	708	1,207	506	634
Ceylon	904	887	849	425	377
Hong Kong	687	230	542	275	350
Philippine Republic	<u>2</u> /	94	140	68	52
Cuba	562	435	250	81	134
Netherlands	89	165	270	214	90
Western Germany	205	176	240	110	131
Total	7,245	7,798	7,205	3,844	4,193
Other countries	2,397	2,282	3,548	---	---
World total	9,642	10,080	10,753	---	---

1/ Exports exceeded imports. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. D. A. from official sources of foreign countries.

Record World Rice Crop
Forecast for 1956-57 7/

World rice production in 1956-57 (August-July) is expected to reach a new high record. World rice acreage increased 2 percent over last year's previous record, and so far weather has been generally favorable for production.

Total output of rough rice in 1956-57 is forecast at 431,800 million

7/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, issue of November 12, 1956.

pounds as compared with the previous record of 424,400 million pounds, produced in the preceding season (table 9). This estimate is 10 percent above the 1950-54 average and 22 percent above the 1945-49 average.

World rice acreage expected to be harvested in 1956-57 is estimated at 269 million acres, an increase of 6 million acres over last year's record. This estimate is 13 million acres more than the 1950-54 average and 35 million acres above the 1945-49 average.

Principal increases in rice acreage are in Asia, where about 93 percent of the world rice crop is harvested. A larger acreage is forecast also for South America. Rice acreages of North America and Europe are slightly less, and that of Africa is about the same as in 1955-56.

Larger rice crops are expected to be harvested in Pakistan, China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippine Republic, Egypt and Brazil. Production decreased in Japan and Ceylon, and under average growing conditions, Taiwan's crop will be below last year's record. Production declined in the United States and Italy.

Pakistan increased rice acreage about 3 percent. With weather more favorable this year than last, production will be above the 1955-56 crop, which was reduced by floods. Outlook for the Indian rice harvest was good until recent floods damaged the crop in northeast India. It now appears that the outturn will not exceed that of last year, and may be less.

China apparently succeeded in increasing rice acreage in 1956. Even under below-average climatic conditions, the rice crop of that country would exceed that of 1955.

Total production of Thailand and Burma is estimated at 32.3 million pounds of rough rice as compared with 30.6 million pounds in the preceding year. Though crop estimates of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are not available, weather has been such that total rice production of those countries may be around 8 percent above that in 1955-56.

The Philippine Republic has succeeded in further expanding rice production. The record acreage this season is 4 percent larger than last year's previous record, and good weather so far is expected to result in bumper yields per acre for that country. Rice acreage in Malaya is expected to approximate that of the year before, and growing conditions so far are improved as compared with 1955-56.

Japan's near record rice outturn is second only to last year's phenomenal crop. The harvested acreage was about the same as in 1955, and average per acre yields were very good. Korea's rice crop is reported to be about the same as in 1955.

Good rice crops are also being harvested in the Near East following the short crops of last year that were reduced by lack of water. The harvests of Iran and Iraq are nearly up to the peak outturn of 2 years before, and are

Table 9.- Rice, rough: Acreage, yield per acre and production in specified countries, average 1945-46 to 1954-55, annual 1954-55 to 1956-57 (August-July) 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51 to 1954-55	1955-56 to 1959-60	1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51 to 1954-55	1955-56 to 1959-60	1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51 to 1954-55	1955-56 to 1959-60
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA									
El Salvador	41	44	49	1,402	1,430	1,520	1,440	57.5	62.9
Guatemala	18	21	20	944	1,043	1,075	1,050	17.0	21.9
Honduras	31	30	27	777	863	1,075	900	24.1	25.9
Mexico	190	235	222	1,731	1,574	1,687	1,637	328.9	369.9
Panama	124	180	204	1,173	1,159	1,066	1,007	145.5	208.7
United States	1,690	2,068	2,550	2,100	2,419	2,517	2,822	3,548.5	5,002.6
Cuba	114	174	230	1,333	1,839	1,739	1,439	136.4	200.0
Dominican Republic	100	112	119	1,373	1,703	1,910	1,915	137.3	190.7
Jamaica	61	10	20	1,717	1,710	1,700	1,729	1,724	17.4
Total	2,479	3,082	3,637	1,082	2,947	3,082	3,082	4,623.6	6,498.6
EUROPE									
France	7	43	48	2,586	3,435	2,394	3,491	18.1	147.7
Greece	9	44	53	2,167	3,152	3,570	3,000	3,571	138.7
Italy	305	409	440	4,357	4,600	4,355	4,552	1,328.9	1,981.4
Portugal	53	80	88	3,013	3,790	3,615	3,925	3,571	159.7
Spain	129	160	175	1,731	3,987	5,047	5,263	562.2	637.9
Yugoslavia	7	10	19	1,414	2,750	2,995	3,016	9.9	27.5
Total countries shown	510	746	823	2,776	731	2,995	2,645	2,098.3	3,136.4
Other Europe	491	144	212	218	211	211	211	403.2	282.3
Total Europe	559	887	1,035	994	942	942	942	2,201.5	3,418.7
ASIA									
Iran	539	557	618	1,613	1,750	1,877	1,183	1,774	974.9
Iraq	643	545	625	1,256	1,151	1,256	1,250	638.4	627.2
Syria	19	12	15	2,026	2,200	2,793	2,340	2,857	38.5
Turkey	56	99	115	2,905	2,876	3,166	3,022	3,017	162.7
Burma	8,500	10,780	11,080	1,235	1,289	1,334	1,309	1,316	10,500.0
Ceylon	890	1,061	1,252	1,112	1,297	1,404	1,333	990.0	1,375.9
India 3/	71,500	75,434	75,949	1,063	1,084	1,106	1,147	1,161	76,000.0
Indochina 3/ 1/	2,298	2,748	2,700	798	1,075	889	1,054	1,833.1	2,955.0
Cambodia	1,500	1,391	1,200	650	697	646	733	975.0	970.0
Laos	3,037	3,440	3,820	1,103	1,223	1,204	1,150	3,349.2	4,208.4
South Vietnam	15,070	15,929	16,190	1,281	1,448	1,493	1,547	19,300.0	23,057.3
Indonesia	7,100	7,423	7,507	3,462	3,394	3,326	3,816	24,580.3	25,190.0
Japan	2,676	2,550	2,750	2,211	2,569	2,618	2,601	5,916.4	6,550.0
Korea	831	836	867	1,362	1,739	1,684	1,739	1,824	1,453.4
Malaya	54,400	59,200	61,440	2,316	2,259	2,163	2,343	3,312.6	3,750.0
Total	81,400	90,000	90,000	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400.0	11,400.0

Continued -

ASIA (Continued)															
Nepal	3,200:	3,250:	3,250:	3,250:	3,250:	3,300:	750:	757:	785:	831:	830:	2,400.0:	2,460.0:	2,550.0:	2,700.0:
Pakistan 3/	21,664:	23,226:	23,700:	23,500:	24,200:	24,200:	1,241:	1,206:	1,193:	1,128:	1,248:	26,889.2:	28,006.4:	28,266.0:	30,200.0:
Philippine Republic	4,963:	6,264:	6,562:	6,694:	6,935:	6,935:	988:	1,054:	1,076:	1,066:	1,084:	4,952.8:	6,603.3:	7,061.0:	7,135.2:
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,638:	1,912:	1,801:	1,935:	-:	-:	1,828:	2,388:	2,536:	2,722:	-:	2,996.7:	4,565.0:	4,567.0:	5,266.4:
Thailand	10,211:	13,153:	11,178:	13,337:	14,000:	14,000:	1,573:	1,173:	1,126:	1,215:	1,236:	11,978.4:	15,281.2:	12,586.1:	16,200.0:
Total	218,970:	238,011:	238,439:	244,158:	250,052:	250,052:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	1331,452.4:	1364,323.7:	1367,345.7:	1410,522.7:
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	102:	140:	136:	141:	-:	-:	2,674:	2,815:	2,793:	2,567:	-:	272.7:	394.1:	379.9:	362.0:
Brazil	4,290:	5,362:	6,206:	5,800:	-:	-:	1,423:	1,340:	1,328:	1,310:	-:	6,105.7:	7,182.5:	8,239.6:	7,600.0:
British Guiana	97:	134:	150:	147:	-:	-:	2,543:	2,143:	2,400:	2,381:	-:	227.3:	287.2:	360.0:	350.0:
Chile	79:	68:	74:	70:	-:	-:	2,578:	2,507:	2,781:	1,729:	-:	203.7:	170.5:	205.8:	121.0:
Colombia	300:	404:	450:	465:	-:	-:	1,342:	1,445:	1,444:	1,538:	-:	402.6:	583.6:	650.0:	715.0:
Ecuador	203:	158:	155:	145:	-:	-:	1,768:	1,823:	1,858:	1,724:	-:	359.0:	288.0:	288.0:	250.0:
Paraguay	14:	23:	28:	-:	-:	-:	2,043:	1,817:	1,964:	-:	-:	28.6:	41.8:	55.0:	-:
Peru	120:	154:	166:	158:	-:	-:	3,022:	3,518:	3,387:	3,576:	-:	362.6:	541.7:	562.2:	565.0:
Surinam	41:	48:	52:	53:	-:	-:	2,490:	2,638:	2,827:	2,823:	-:	102.1:	126.6:	147.0:	149.6:
Uruguay 3/	29:	38:	46:	43:	-:	-:	2,855:	3,089:	3,259:	3,328:	-:	82.8:	117.4:	149.9:	143.0:
Venezuela	50:	100:	155:	135:	-:	-:	1,100:	1,206:	1,387:	1,222:	-:	55.0:	120.6:	215.0:	165.0:
Total	5,355:	6,669:	7,663:	7,224:	7,512:	7,512:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	8,246.3:	9,913.2:	11,316.4:	10,520.5:
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	342:	410:	430:	-:	-:	-:	813:	915:	919:	-:	-:	278.0:	375.0:	395.0:	-:
Egypt	732:	539:	633:	623:	-:	-:	3,347:	3,394:	3,894:	4,635:	-:	4,634:	2,450.3:	1,829.3:	2,464.6:
French Morocco	1:	10:	18:	-:	-:	-:	700:	3,660:	3,672:	-:	-:	0.7:	36.6:	66.1:	-:
Madagascar	1,433:	1,700:	1,750:	-:	-:	-:	1,174:	1,294:	1,343:	-:	-:	1,682.6:	2,200.0:	2,350.0:	-:
Total	6,469:	7,070:	7,455:	7,480:	7,521:	7,521:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	7,430.5:	7,928.2:	9,056.4:	9,172.7:
OCEANIA															
Australia	31:	37:	39:	41:	-:	-:	4,042:	4,603:	5,472:	4,744:	-:	125.3:	170.3:	213.4:	194.5:
Fiji	32:	35:	35:	-:	-:	-:	1,894:	1,649:	1,629:	-:	-:	60.4:	57.7:	57.0:	-:
Total	98:	108:	109:	112:	111:	111:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	221.4:	268.1:	303.4:	291.5:
World total	233,930:	255,827:	258,438:	263,057:	269,085:	269,085:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	1354,175.9:	1392,350.6:	1399,907.6:	1444,714.3:

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Estimates for Center and North Vietnam included in world totals only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments. reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

substantially above average. Turkey planted a record rice acreage and the crop is about the same as the previous largest production of 2 years earlier.

Egypt increased rice acreage about 16 percent this year. Though the 725,000 acres planted is less than the previous high level of 816,000 acres in 1948, the 1956 rice crop is a record due to improved methods of production.

Although the rice production of Western Europe in 1956 declined from the preceding year, it is 4 percent above the 1950-54 average, and 55 percent more than the 1945-49 average. Italy and Greece reduced rice acreage 15 and 39 percent, respectively. Yields per acre in Italy are reported to be about average, and production is substantially less than in 1955. Though good weather resulted in high rice yields, the crop of Greece is the smallest since 1950 because of the drop in acreage.

Other countries in Western Europe increased rice acreage. Spain's acreage was nearly up to the record of 2 years earlier, and because of unusually good yields, a record crop is expected. France is harvesting a record crop from a record acreage. The production of Portugal is reported to be slightly under that of the year before.

The rice acreage of North America declined 5 percent and production is 10 percent less than in 1955. The largest reduction is in the United States, where marketing quotas reduced acreage. Rice production in the Dominican Republic was reduced by drought.

Mexico increased rice acreage 13 percent. From this area, which is sharply above the previous record acreage of the year before, Mexico is expected to produce a very large rice crop. Jamaica is continuing to expand rice acreage, so the record crop of that country will be markedly above the previous high of last year.

A new series for Cuban rice acreage and production is shown in table 9. The Cuban rice acreage of recent years, particularly of upland rice, is believed to have expanded to a greater extent than was generally realized. This has resulted in some decline in the average yield per acre. Though growers report an expected increase in acreage in 1956-57, the dry weather this year and the occurrence of a disease in foreign varieties is expected to reduce the acreage harvested and yield per acre to some extent.

Much of South America's rice crop of 1956-57 is yet to be planted. Indications are that acreage will be increased in Brazil, Colombia and Peru. Growers in Argentina are expected to reduce rice plantings. Acreage was reduced substantially in Venezuela, and production is the smallest in 3 years.

The outlook for rice in Australia this season is not entirely favorable. Floods at the time of planting resulted in a moderate decrease in acreage in principal growing areas. Attempts were being made to offset this decline by increases in other areas. Rice acreage in the new rice area of the Northern Territory will amount to about 2,000 acres. Most of the rice produced there will be retained for seed for future plantings.

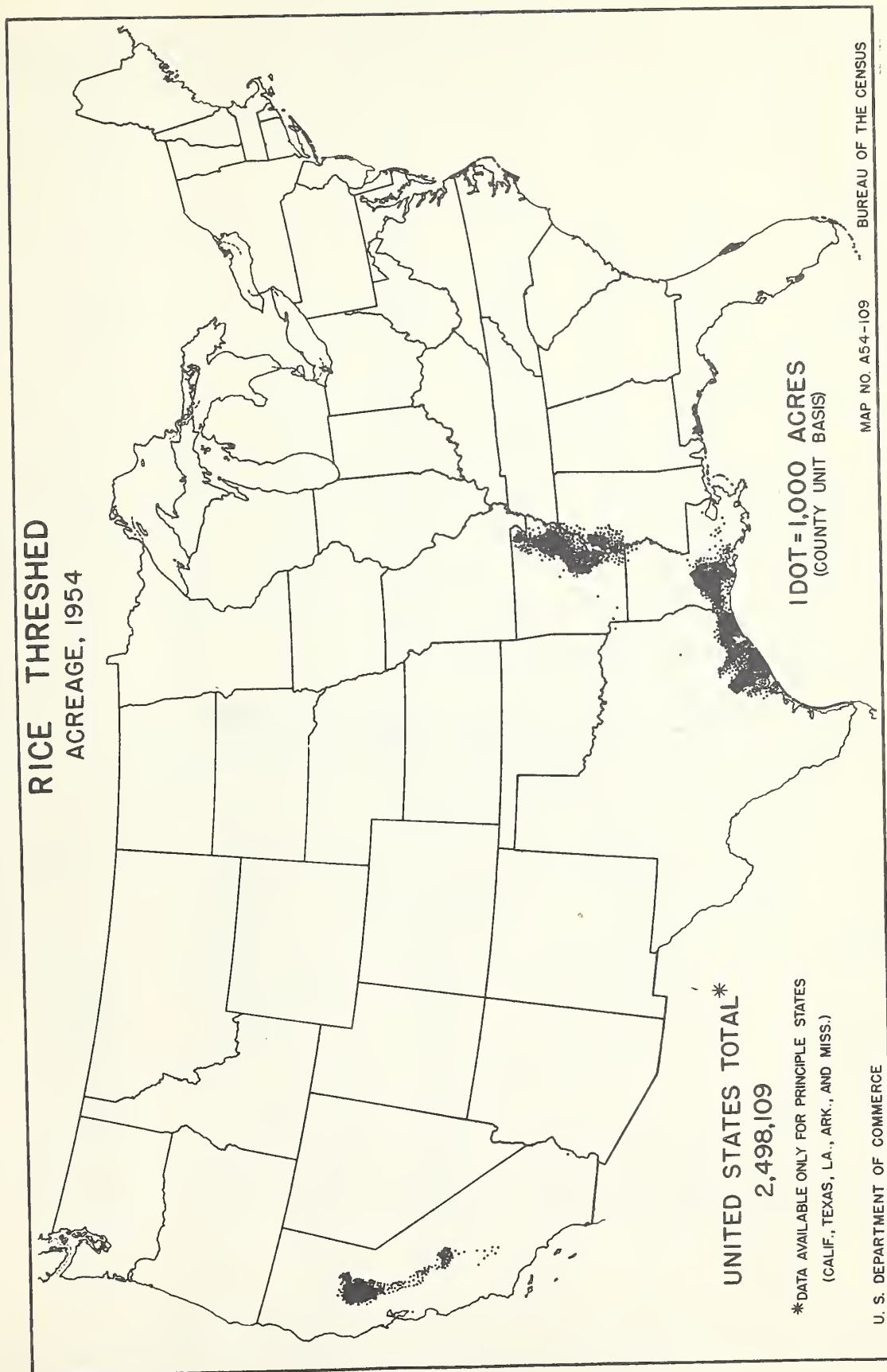


Table 10.- Rice: Acreage allotments,
by States, 1956-57

State	Final, 1956	Apportionment, 1957
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Arizona	229	229
Arkansas	399,084	398,890
California	299,820	299,674
Florida	957	956
Illinois	20	20
Louisiana	475,094	474,863
Mississippi	46,683	46,660
Missouri	4,580	4,578
North Carolina	29	29
Oklahoma	149	149
South Carolina	2,847	2,846
Tennessee	517	517
Texas	422,390	422,185
Total apportioned to States	1,652,399	1,651,596
Unapportioned national reserve	197	1,000
United States total	1,652,596	1,652,596

Commodity Stabilization Service, U.S.D.A.

Table 11.- Rice: Planted acreage and production,
by States, 1955-56

State	Acreage planted		Production	
	1955	1956 ^{1/}	1955	1956 ^{1/}
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>
Missouri	5	4	140	135
Mississippi	53	46	1,482	1,260
Arkansas	438	394	12,694	11,339
Louisiana	530	466	13,150	11,575
Texas	484	416	14,880	11,048
California	336	292	11,186	10,868
Minor States ^{2/}	4	3	67	65
United States	1,850	1,621	53,599	46,290

^{1/} Indicated as of November 1.^{2/} Minor States include Arizona, Florida, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Table 12.- Rice, rough: Acreage seeded, yield and production, Southern States, California and United States, 1929-56

Crop year	Acreage seeded			Average yield per seeded acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1929	765	95	860	1,989	2,709	2,069	15,216	2,574	17,790
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,975	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,158	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	149	1,116	2,062	2,751	2,154	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	972	118	1,090	2,083	3,600	2,247	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,110	153	1,263	1,739	2,475	1,829	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,278	212	1,490	1,831	2,680	1,952	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,280	237	1,517	1,774	2,765	1,929	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,257	246	1,503	1,927	2,744	2,061	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	2/1,270	244	1,514	1,925	2,566	2,028	2/24,442	6,262	30,704
1946	2/1,333	264	1,597	1,847	2,997	2,037	2/24,625	7,913	32,538
1947	2/1,462	259	1,721	1,862	3,102	2,049	2/27,226	8,035	35,261
1948	2/1,565	264	1,829	2,013	2,588	2,096	2/31,496	6,832	38,328
1949	2/1,573	312	1,885	1,943	3,275	2,164	2/30,571	10,218	40,789
1950	2/1,414	241	1,655	2,162	3,432	2,347	2/30,575	8,270	38,845
1951	2/1,703	330	2,033	2,080	3,240	2,269	2/35,429	10,692	46,121
1952	2/1,704	343	2,047	2,146	3,414	2,358	2/36,560	11,711	48,271
1953	2/1,768	442	2,210	2,296	2,788	2,394	2/40,593	12,325	52,918
1954	2/2,106	504	2,610	2,473	2,413	2,462	2/52,084	12,164	64,248
1955 3/	2/1,544	336	1,850	2,801	3,329	2,897	2/42,413	11,186	53,599
1956 4/	2/1,329	292	1,621	2,665	3,722	2,856	2/35,422	10,868	46,290

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi and Missouri. 2/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parentheses) as follows: 2 (36) in 1945, 2 (41) in 1946, 2 (44) in 1947, 3 (53) in 1948, 1 (20) in 1949, 2 (25) in 1950, 2 (32) in 1951, 6 (78) in 1952, 6 (84) in 1953, 5 (55) in 1954, 4 (67) in 1955, 3 (65) in 1956. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ November 1 estimate.

Table 13.- Rice, rough: Price support operations and price analysis items, 1940-56

Year beginning August	Production	Owned by CCC on August 1	Under price support			Deliveries to CCC	Support rate per cwt.	Season average price received by farmers 1/
			Loans	Purchase agreements	Total			
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	Dollars
1940	24,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.80
1941	23,095	---	---	---	---	---	2.04	3.01
1942	29,082	---	---	---	---	---	2.33	3.61
1943	29,264	---	---	---	---	---	2/	3.96
1944	30,974	---	---	---	---	---	2/	3.93
1945	3/30,704	---	---	---	---	---	2.82	3.98
1946	3/32,538	---	---	---	---	---	2/	5.00
1947	3/35,261	---	---	---	---	---	3.76	5.97
1948	3/38,328	---	153	3,565	3,718	611	4.08	4.88
1949	3/40,789	11	1,865	6,282	8,147	3,043	3.96	4.10
1950	3/38,845	459	217	575	792	26	4.56	5.09
1951	3/46,121	369	4,008	1,843	5,851	518	5.00	4.82
1952	3/48,271	226	209	---	209	---	5.04	5.87
1953	3/52,918	1	1,808	2,666	4,474	3,170	4.84	5.19
1954	3/64,248	3,000	17,552	12,923	30,475	25,140	4.92	4.57
1955	3/53,599	22,500	15,566	10,703	26,269	4/22,870	4.66	4.69
1956 4/	3/46,290	24,700	5/2,152	5/38	5/2,190	---	4.57	---

1/ Season average prices received by farmers weighted by sales. 2/ Price support was mandatory at 90 percent of parity but since prices were so far above support levels, support rates were not announced. 3/ Includes production in minor rice-producing States (Mo., N.Car., S.Car., Tenn., Ariz., Fla. & Ill.) which are not included in the estimates of production of the Crop Reporting Board. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Through October 15, 1956.

Table 14.- Rice: CCC-owned compared with total United States stocks, August 1, 1952-56

Year	Total carryover	CCC- owned	Percentage CCC- owned of total
	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Mil. cwt.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
1952			
Rough	.5	.2	40.0
Milled, rough equivalent	1.5	---	---
Total, rough equivalent	2.0	.2	10.0
1953			
Rough	.5	---	---
Milled, rough equivalent	1.0	---	---
Total, rough equivalent	1.5	---	---
1954			
Rough	5.3	.5	9.4
Milled, rough equivalent	2.3	.4	17.4
Total, rough equivalent	7.6	1/.9	11.8
1955			
Rough	6.5	3.1	47.7
Milled, rough equivalent	20.2	13.6	67.3
Total, rough equivalent	26.7	1/16.7	62.5
1956			
Rough	18.3	11.7	63.9
Milled, rough equivalent	16.3	13.0	79.8
Total, rough equivalent	34.6	24.7	71.4

1/ Does not include 2.1 million cwt. in 1954 and 5.8 million cwt. in 1955 of rough rice and milled rice (rough equivalent) in hands of millers, which later was delivered to CCC as milled rice under milling contracts.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 15.- Rice, in terms of milled: Total and per capita consumption, 1909-55

Year	Consumption		Year	Consumption		Year	Consumption	
beginning	Total	Per	beginning	Total	Per	beginning	Total	Per
August		capita	August		capita	August		capita
	<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>		<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>		<u>Mil.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>
	<u>lb.</u>			<u>lb.</u>			<u>lb.</u>	
1909	764	8.2	1925	606	5.1	1940	773	5.8
1910	588	6.2	1926	667	5.6	1941	703	5.2
1911	570	5.9	1927	737	6.1	1942	734	5.6
1912	645	6.6	1928	702	5.7	1943	694	5.3
1913	690	6.9	1929	649	5.2	1944	632	4.8
1914	702	6.9				1945	539	4.0
1915	701	6.8	1930	715	5.7	1946	660	4.6
1916	961	9.2	1931	662	5.2	1947	706	4.8
1917	1,060	10.0	1932	762	6.0	1948	732	4.9
1918	1,084	10.2	1933	553	4.3	1949	762	5.0
1919	655	6.1	1934	729	5.7			
			1935	681	5.3	1950	874	5.7
1920	748	6.9	1936	783	6.0	1951	806	5.2
1921	502	4.5	1937	783	6.0	1952	833	5.3
1922	585	5.2	1938	734	5.6	1953	842	5.3
1923	589	5.1	1939	778	5.8	1954	860	5.3
1924	619	5.3				1955	883	5.3

Table 16.- Rice, rough: Sales, week ended
November 19, 1956

State and variety	Volume	Milling yields per cwt.		Price per cwt.
		Head	Total	
	Cwt.	Lb.	Lb.	Dol.
California:				
California Pearl, No. 1	---	48	70	3.75
Calrose, No. 1	---	48	70	3.85
Arkansas:				
Arkrose, No. 1 and 2	675	1/	1/	4.77
Blue Bonnet, No. 1 and 2	1,261	49	68	4.995
Zenith, No. 1 and 2	4,729	1/	1/	4.595-4.66
Louisiana: Various	12,960	2/	2/	---
Mississippi: Zenith	12,960	---	---	4.50-5.46
Texas: Various	31,136	2/	2/	---

1/ Dry basis.

2/ Offered all turned down.

Grain Market News, Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 17.- Rice, milled: Prices, specified markets and
varieties, week ended November 19, 1956

Variety	Texas (Houston) 1/	Louisiana (New Orleans) 1/	Southwest Louisiana 1/	Arkansas (Stuttgart) 1/	New York (New York) 2/	California (San Francisco) 3/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Texas Patna and						
Rexoro	10.25-10.50	10.00	9.25-9.50	---	10.75-12.25	---
Blue Bonnet and						
Sun Bonnet	9.50-10.00	9.25-9.75	9.00-9.25	9.25-9.50	10.50-12.00	---
Century Patna	9.25-9.50	8.50-9.25	8.75-9.00	---	10.00-10.75	---
Zen, Mag and Roses	8.50-9.00	8.25-8.75	8.25-8.50	8.25-8.75	9.75-10.50	---
Clarose	---	---	---	4/9.50	---	8.00
Southern Pearl	---	---	---	7.75	8.75-9.00	---
California Pearl	---	---	---	---	9.25	7.75
Long Grain 2nd	6.75-7.00	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.50	8.00-8.50	---
Short Grain 2nd	6.50-6.75	6.75-7.25	7.00-7.25	6.00-7.00	7.75-8.25	6.50
Screenings	6.25-6.50	6.25	6.50-7.00	6.25	7.50-8.00	6.40-6.65
Brewers' rice	5.90-6.00	5.85-6.00	6.00-6.15	5.80-6.15	7.25-8.00	6.40-6.65
Bran	37.00-39.00	38.00-39.00	36.00-38.00	34.00-36.00	---	---
Polish	40.00-41.00	42.00-43.00	40.00-42.00	---	---	---

1/ All prices per hundredweight, bagged f.o.b. mills (not including enrichment charges where required) except Polish and Bran per ton, bagged f.o.b. mills; Head rice prices are U. S. No. 2 grade and Brewers' rice U. S. No. 4.

2/ Prices per hundredweight bagged, basis ex-warehouse, U. S. No. 1 grade.

3/ All prices per hundredweight, bagged with Head rice on basis of U. S. No. 1 grade, San Francisco docks and brokens f.o.b. mills.

4/ Arkrose and Blue Rose.

Grain Market News, Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

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